The acquisition of the Dutch quantitative pronoun ER

*The role of background language(s)*

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The acquisition of the Dutch quantitative pronoun ER: the role of background language(s)

Sanne Berends      Petra Sleeman      Aafke Hulk      Jeannette Schaeffer

Introduction
This study looks at transfer from L1 French and L1 English to the L2 Dutch. We specifically look at the ability to judge and imitate morphosyntactic and semantic structures with the quantitative pronoun ER.

Dutch    French    English

Syntactic □ presence vs absence □
*Ik les ER drie  J' EN lis trois I read three
*Ik les drie  J' EN lis trois I read three
Semantics □ indefiniteness vs definiteness □
*Ik les ER enkelie  J' EN lis quelques-uns I read some
*Ik les ER sommige  J' EN lis certains I read some

Dutch and French have a quantitative pronoun that accompanies a complex NP modified by a cardinal numeral or weak quantifier. The licensing conditions of these pronouns (Dutch: ER, French: EN) differ partially (e.g. Bennis, 1986; Sleeman, 1996). English does not have a quantitative pronoun.

Comparison results French-Dutch and English-Dutch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI</th>
<th>Dutch</th>
<th>L1 French</th>
<th>L1 English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntax □ (presence)</td>
<td>positive</td>
<td>p = 0.00866**</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(absence)</td>
<td>positive</td>
<td>p = 0.000294***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantics □ (indefiniteness)</td>
<td>positive</td>
<td>p = 2.18e-05***</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(definiteness)</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td>p = 0.08448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantics □ (non-presuppositionality)</td>
<td>positive</td>
<td>p = 7.25e-10***</td>
<td>negative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6/6 predictions confirmed 5/6 predictions confirmed

In the SI the L1 French speakers behaved as we expected, however the L1 French speakers did not: apparently they behave just like the L1 English speakers.

Discussion
Our predictions were based on Dutch being the L2 for both groups. However, all of the L1 French participants speak English too, and since all participants live in The Netherlands they come into contact with English on a regular basis. This leads to the idea that Dutch is in fact their L3.

By considering Dutch as an L3 for the L1 French group, we implemented the L2 Status Factor (Bardel and Falk 2007) that claims that the L2 acts as a filter, thereby blocking transfer from the L1 at the syntactic level. Thus, the L2 might have a bigger impact on learning the L3 than the L1. In that case we do not expect to find significant differences between the L1 French and the L1 English groups.

No significant difference between the L1 French and L1 English groups have been found in the GJT, thereby confirming the L2 Status Factor.

Conclusion
Our goal was to look at the role of L1 French and L1 English on the L2 acquisition of the Dutch quantitative pronoun ER. However, we found that for the L1 English group Dutch is considered the ‘real L2’, and for the L1 French group English should be considered the L2 and Dutch the L3, thereby confirming the L2 Status Factor.

References and Acknowledgements

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